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Letter dated 10 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 10 December 2002 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 10 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Daily report on the activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams in Iraq

Daily activity report for 10 December 2002

I

An UNMOVIC team consisting of nine inspectors and led by Ms. Kay Meirish set out from its base at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0830 hours. At 0905 hours it arrived at the site of the national brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis project run by the Ministry of Agriculture's State Enterprise for Veterinary Medicine. The project is in the Abu Ghraib area, some 20 kilometres west of Baghdad. It is one of the sites that was subject to the ongoing monitoring regime, and it was visited by inspection teams from the former Special Commission on numerous occasions. The project produces vaccines for brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis.

The team met with the project manager and asked him about the agency supervising the project and about the items imported for it. The team checked the culture media and vaccines stored in the cold rooms.

The team concluded its visit to the project at 1100 hours and proceeded to the Saddam Biotechnology Research Centre at Baghdad University in the Jadiriyah area of Baghdad. This is one of the sites mentioned in Iraq's recent declaration as housing dual-use equipment. The centre was founded in 1999 in order to set up scientific laboratories in the biotechnology field and elaborate the relevant safety standards for work and research.

The team reached the centre at 1140 hours and, on arrival, met with its director. He provided an overview of the establishment and objectives of the centre and of its cooperation with other research agencies. The team toured all the facilities at the centre, asked about the nature of the laboratories and inventoried all the growth media subject to the monitoring regime.

The team concluded its visit at 1410 hours. It then visited the Communicable Diseases Control Centre in Sahat al-Andalus in the centre of Baghdad in order to fix the site's coordinates. After this visit, the team returned to its base at the Canal Hotel at 1450 hours.

II

Another UNMOVIC team was to have set out at 0830 hours, and Iraqi escorts had been ready to accompany it. The team informed them, however, that its inspection assignment had been cancelled because one of its members had been delayed until 0920 hours.

III

An IAEA team set out from the Canal Hotel and divided into three groups.

1. The first group, consisting of two inspectors and led by Creg Lavender, set out from the Canal Hotel at 0827 hours. At 0945 hours it arrived at the Karamah State Enterprise's Ibn al-Haytham site located in the northern outskirts of Baghdad. On its way there, the group engaged in a manoeuvre and first headed south before turning north with a view to ensuring an element of surprise. The Ibn al-Haytham site is for the production of parts for missiles of a range permitted under the relevant Security Council resolutions. It is one of the sites that was subject to ongoing monitoring, and the inspection teams of the former Special Commission visited it dozens of times. It was bombed in the United States and British aggression of 16 to 20 December 1998. The group entered the site and made a tour of the interior of the buildings, workshops and stores. It asked the site manager about the items of equipment and their current use, and it checked the tags on some of the machinery at the site. The group concluded its work at the Ibn al-Haytham site and proceeded to another site, namely Karamah enterprise's Fath site in the Tajiyat area north of Baghdad. The Fath site is for the mechanical machining of parts for missiles of a range permitted under the relevant Security Council resolutions. It was established in 1999, and it is mentioned in Iraq's recent declaration. The group made a general tour of the site buildings and familiarized itself with the site equipment. It asked about the date the site was constructed and the number of staff employed there. The group concluded its work at this site and moved on to another, namely the Karamah enterprise's Sumoud site in the Abu Ghraib area. This is a site for the mechanical machining of parts and rocket motors for missiles of a permitted range. The site was established in 1999, and it is mentioned in Iraq's recent declaration.

The group met with the Sumoud site manager and familiarized itself with site activities. It made a general tour of the buildings and examined the tagged equipment and machines.

The group then went to the State Electrical Industries Enterprise in the Waziriyah area of central Baghdad, arriving there at 1245 hours. This is one of the enterprises of the Ministry of Industry and Mining, and it is for the manufacture of electrical appliances and equipment for household use, such as air conditioners, fans, water pumps and motors for air coolers. The group met with the manager of the enterprise, familiarized itself with its activities and made a general tour of all its various divisions.

The group concluded its task at 1330 hours and reached the Canal Hotel at 1345 hours.

2. The second group, consisting of five inspectors and led by Nikolai Lazarev, set out from the Canal Hotel at 0830 hours. At 0900 hours it arrived at the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission site at Tuwaythah. It unsealed the two nuclear materials stores and resumed the nuclear materials tests it had begun on the previous day (9 December). It concluded its visit at 1400 hours and arrived back at the hotel at 1430 hours.

3. The third group, consisting of six inspectors and led by Robert Kelley, set out from the Canal Hotel at 0830 hours. At 0955 hours it reached the site of the Furat State Enterprise for Chemical Industries (Ministry of Industry and Mining). The enterprise is located in the town of Saddat al-Hindiyah in Babil governorate, some

80 kilometres south of Baghdad. It produces liquid chlorine, concentrated sulphuric acid, diluted sulphuric acid for use in wet batteries, caustic soda and other chemicals for civilian use.

On arrival at the enterprise the group met with its manager and NMD liaison officer. The group leader asked about the activities and products of the enterprise, and his questions were answered.

The inspection team made a general tour of all the enterprise's workshops and stores and conducted a radiometric survey, using hand-held devices, of all facilities and roadways in the enterprise with a view to detecting any alleged nuclear activity, nuclear materials or undeclared sources of radiation. It also took swab samples from the main air extractor fans for the artificial silk production line discontinued in 1993. The group concluded its visit at 1215 hours and moved on to another site.

At 1218 hours the group arrived at the Saddah cement plant (Ministry of Industry and Mining) near the Furat enterprise. It met with the plant manager and asked him about HMX, an explosive used in stone quarries. The group concluded its visit at 1253 hours and moved on to another site.

At 1255 hours the group arrived at the Qa'qa State Enterprise's Babil project, which has suspended operations, and made a general tour of inspection there. The group completed its work at 1315 hours and reached the Canal Hotel at 1420 hours.

IV

Another IAEA team, consisting of 11 inspectors and led by Philip Caulfield, set out from the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0825 hours. At 1335 hours the team reached the State Phosphate Enterprise at Qa'im, some 400 kilometres west of Baghdad. The enterprise belongs to the Ministry of Industry and Mining and is for the production of agricultural fertilizers. On arrival, the team met with the site manager and asked him about the nature of the enterprise's work. The team then split into three groups.

One group proceeded to the Qa'im cement plant. On arrival, it met with the plant manager and asked him about electric power consumption at the plant and the type of cement produced. The group also made a tour of the plant during which it examined the various stages of production. It took samples from various stages and filmed the site with video cameras and took photographs of it inside and out. The group concluded its work at 1625 hours.

A second group visited the phosphoric acid production plant and the fertilizer plant, and it filmed the site with video cameras and took photographs of it. The group also visited a uranium extraction unit that had been destroyed and examined the waste being stored in drums.

The third group visited sites of stores and nearby buildings and workshops, and it familiarized itself with the contents of the stores.

The three groups concluded their work at 1715 hours and proceeded to the housing complex at the phosphate enterprise to spend the night.

V

The communications group set out from the Canal Hotel at 1000 hours. It visited the Rashid airfield to select a site for the erection of a new communications tower in order to ensure communications between the airfield and the Canal Hotel. After concluding its visit to the Rashid airfield, the group visited the satellite communications ground station at Niba'i, north of Baghdad, to check the retransmitter unit used previously. The group concluded its work and returned to the Canal Hotel at 1430 hours.

VI

Most of the sites visited by the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams on 10 December 2002 were alleged in the report of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the report of the United States Department of State to be involved in prohibited activities and the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction.